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importance will have to be considered. I specially have presented three which seem urgent: Court procedure, occupation and farm colonies.

It is believed that sufficient preliminary work has been done, that sufficient knowledge already is available to justify the attempt to bring the statutes of Illinois into harmony with our present knowledge of the relations of crime and disease. It may be possible to formulate or cause to be formulated legislative propositions which will arrest the attention of the General Assembly of 1919. The ground is scarcely broken. Will Illinois lead the way?—E. C. Dudley, M. D., President of the Illinois Board of Commissioners of Public Welfare, in the *Institution Quarterly*, Springfield, Ill., March, 1918.

Comparison of the Physical Condition of Prisoners on Admission and Discharge.—Following are the conclusions of Dr. Frank L. Heacox, physician at the State Prison, Auburn, N. Y. from an article under the above title in the *New York Medical Journal* for January 5, 1918:

1. The prisoners received from other penal institutions are in better condition at time of admission to this prison than those received from the courts and other outside sources.
2. The majority of prisoners are in better physical condition when discharged from this prison than they were when admitted.
3. This improvement is too small to meet the requirements of modern penal and medical standards.
4. The medical department is only a little more than barely able to take care of the illnesses and injuries that arise in the institution.
5. The medical staff, consisting only of two, is already overworked.
6. The improvement in the health of prisoners may be greatly increased by the following means: sanitary housing conditions; properly balanced diet; adequate medical staff.—R. H. G.

Psychological Elements in Law Making.—"It is most fashionable to decry the admission of emotion to any part in the making or administration of the law; to exalt the cold, clear light of reason as the sole permissible guide of the lawmaker and the judge. A former president of the American Bar Association in the course of a recent criticism of legislative tendencies said: The trouble with much of our legislation is that the legislator has mistaken emotion for wisdom. The idea is one which holds an honored place in the well-known Kultur and has received at least one extensive exposition (The Perils of Emotionalism, by Fritz Berolzheimer, published in the Modern Legal Philosophy Series). It needs, however, but small knowledge of psychology to discern that it is one alien to American ideals. No reform ever found its birth in the realm of intellect. The love of freedom, the love of justice, sympathy for suffering, what are these but emotions which for generations have pressed mankind onward to discover means by which they might be effectuated? Intellectual subtlety created the fellow servant doctrine and assumption of risk, and a national instinct of justice at last revolted from them. Emotion rose in arms at the horrors of slavery and beat down the cold intellectual portrayal of its economic advantages. Personal virtues are merely emotions made permanent. A selfish man feeling a momentary burst of generosity calls it an emotion. When that feeling becomes habitual he becomes a generous man. The teaching that pity is weakness bore fruit in the rape of Belgium. The lesson is not

without its value for us. The moment that we as a nation begin to act on the belief that we should be guided by purely intellectual considerations, putting aside as weak and visionary emotion and sentiment, we shall set our feet on the path that leads to some deed of enduring infamy."—From *Law Notes*, March, 1918.

Narcotic Addiction Serious Problem for the Government.—I do not hesitate to make the unequivocal and positive statement that the gigantic narcotic drug evil is a dangerous menace to human civilization, greater than alcoholism, and is sapping at the very lives and welfare of our American citizens, for this fact has been demonstrated clearly to me for many years as foreman of grand jurors, United States of America, southern district of New York, and likewise as foreman of the New York County grand jury.

In both of those capacities I have investigated an army of witnesses and defendants suffering from narcotic addiction, and as foreman of the federal grand jurors I drafted resolutions which were adopted and filed in the United States District Court by order of the justice presiding at that term.

These resolutions call upon the United States attorney for the southern district of New York to take up with the Department of Justice the subject so as to cause a bill to be prepared for submission to Congress seeking the enactment of broad and suitable statutes that will eliminate this evil in so far as this can be done by statutory enactment, regulating and controlling the supply of narcotics from its source and in its distribution.

The resolutions recite that the entire output of the production and manufacture of opiates by all manufacturing and pharmaceutical chemists and all other manufacturers of products of opium or coca leaves, their salts, their derivatives or preparations, etc., shall be in absolute and direct control of the United States Government, and that chemists and internal revenue officers shall be assigned to all these plants throughout the United States, its territories and possessions; that the output of the manufactured product should be shipped to various government warehouses, zones being established therefor throughout the United States; that the government officially shall control the price and the quantities of narcotic drugs shipped to the various wholesale druggists, jobbers, dealers, retailers and pharmacists; that all these and all manufacturing plants shall be bonded and licensed, and that the government shall supervise and control exclusively all import and export shipments.

It has been shocking to hear these unfortunate and suffering addicts testify as to the ease with which they purchased opium, morphia, heroin and cocaine from persons dealing, peddling or otherwise trafficking in these drugs upon the streets or in places known to them and their customers and slaves. This is a condition which obtains at the present time. This traffic is carried on by some of our worst criminals and has associated with it abominable activity in the recruiting of the youth of our city as future customers.

It was also shocking to hear how certain physicians unscrupulously and illegally engage in the supply and sale of these narcotic drugs, and how they promiscuously write prescriptions for these narcotic addicts under guise of correctional medical treatment and promised medical cure, which prescriptions the addicts take to certain druggists for compounding at fabulous prices.

I have found that between the criminal traffic and street peddling and the physicians of the type I have described an addict with the necessary funds can